श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति जी, बिहार खराब सड़कों के मामलें में काफी चर्चित रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 2004 में बिहार में ईस्ट-वेस्ट कॉरिडोर शुरू हुआ। वह 513.6 किलो मीटर बनाया जाना था, जिसका 15 पैकेज में टैंडर हुआ, लेकिन वह काम आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। एनएचडीपी सैकेंड में भी बिहार में 10,015 किलोमीटर सड़क चिन्हित हुई। 26 जून, 2004 को घोषित हुआ कि बीओपी के ज़रिए हम फोर लेन सड़क बनाएंगे.....। आज तक उसका DPR भी फाइनल नहीं हुआ है। बिहार सड़क के मामले में बहुत कमज़ोर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो दोनों योजनाएं हैं, इनको कब तक पूरा कराएंगे? जो दावा कर रहे थे पिछले 5 साल का, उसका यह एक नमूना है।

श्री कमल नाथ : सर, माननीय सदस्य की यह बात सच है कि जहां तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, तो इस मामले में बिहार में प्रगति कम हुई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। पर अब बिहार की जो सड़कें हैं, उसमें जहां land acquisition की प्रॉब्लम है या अन्य प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं, इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि कौन-सा मॉडल वहां सही रहेगा, क्योंकि बहुत-सारी सड़कें ऐसी हैं, जहां BOT Model नहीं चलेगा। बहुत सारी सड़कों के लिए bids मंगाई गईं, जहां bids नहीं आईं या जहां single bid ही आई है; तो इस पर हम बिहार को प्राथमिकता देते हुए इसके लिए एक नई कार्य-योजना बना रहे हैं।

Annual growth of Textile Sector

*163. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual growth of textile sector in the country in the last ten years, year-wise and product-wise;

(b) what efforts his Ministry is making to ensure that textile industry sees beyond the US and Europe for its exports so as to ensure the growth of this sector;

(c) whether there is any plan before his Ministry for formulating National Fibre Policy for textile sector so as to achieve 9.10 percent growth; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposed policy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of annual growth of textiles sector in the country in the last ten years, year-wise and product-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) In order to diversify the textiles exports and reduce dependence on EU and USA, Government is promoting an export policy regime which covers all the potential markets including the nations of South East Asia. The efforts envisage not only search for new markets but also of attracting direct foreign investment. Government is therefore promoting Textiles Mega Shows in new potential markets with assured market potential to showcase the entire textiles value addition chain as well as all facets of India's textiles and clothing industry. All the Textiles Export Promotion Councils shall be taking part in these Mega Shows to showcase 'Made-in-India' image in unison. Two such mega events have already been organized at Capetown and Johannesburg in South Africa; Buenos Aires in Argentina and Sao Paulo in Brazil. Another Mega Textiles Show is being organized in Japan

during 21-23 July 2009. Such mega textiles shows are also being planned in Australia, Russia, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil in the later part of this financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India's domestic fibre consumption of cotton and man-made fibres is of the ratio 60:40 against 40:60 ratio prevailing worldwide. Being a natural fibre, cotton has a limitation to satisfy India's ever increasing requirement in coming years. A variety of measures including various policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to ensure sustained growth of Indian textiles and clothing sector inspite of the present global slow down. The proposed National Fibre Policy covering various policy prescriptions would thus aim to achieve the envisioned higher growth for the textiles sector. Apart from ensuring adequate availability of various fibers in the country, the Policy would also take into account measures to meet the likely growth in demand both domestically and internationally in the next decade.

Further, the Policy would set-up a regime to ensure country's self-sufficiency in the fibre not only to meet internal demand but also for exports of fibre as also of the value added finished products. The Policy would address the issue of promoting all fibres equally and equitably to ensure balanced growth of the entire textiles sector and elaborate on the concerted interventions in policy areas for augmenting investment, support mechanisms both at fiscal and non-fiscal front to the growth and competitiveness of the textiles sector.

Statement

Annual growth of textile sector in the country in the last ten years, year-wise and product-wise

Year	Raw Cotton (Cotton year) Mn.Kg.	Man made fibre Mn.Kg.	Cotton Yarn Mn.Kg.	Blended Yarn Mn.Kg.	100% Non-Cotton Yarn Mn.Kg.	Man made filament yarn Mn.Kg.	Fabrics (including Khadi, wool & silk) Mn. Sq.mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1998-99	2,805	782	2,022	595	191	850	36,127
1999-00	2,652	835	2,267	621	221	894	39,208
2000-01	2,380	904	2,267	646	248	920	40,256
2001-02	2,686	834	2,212	609	280	962	42,034
2002-03	2,312	914	2,177	585	320	1,100	41,973
2003-04	2,907	953	2,121	589	342	1,118	42,383
2004-05	4,131	1,023	2,272	585	366	1,109	45,378
2005-06	4,097	968	2,521	588	349	1,179	49,577

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	4,760	1,139	2,824	635	355	1,370	53,389
2007-08	5,355	1,244	2,948	677	378	1,509	56,025
2008-09	4,930	1,067	2,898	655	359	1,416	54,966

(P)

(Source: The Office of Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai)

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को उनके विस्तृत जवाब के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। सर, हमारी Textile Industry हमारे देश की economic life में बहुत अहम स्थान रखती है। Industrial output, employment generation तथा export में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। Industrial production में 14 per cent, GDP में 4 per cent और export में 13.5 per cent का इसका योगदान रहा है। अगर इसमें हम हथकरघा और जूट इंडस्ट्री को भी जोड़ दें तो यह और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है कि यह साढ़े तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को रोज़गार देता है। यह कृषि के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है, लेकिन इसका ग्रोथ बहुत कम हो रहा है। पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें 7 से 8 per cent growth का सपना देखती रही हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : जी, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूं।

सर, यह सेक्टर आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। इसकी टेक्नोलॉजी बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन issues को वह कैसे address करेंगे?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member has stated that in the last couple of years, we were not able to achieve our target growth as was mentioned. These are due to several factors. There are certain factors which are under our control. But most of the factors are not under our control. In fact, the textiles industry has been facing a tough time in the process of exports. Now, these factors are not under our control. Moreover, global slowdown and global recession, especially, in the markets of the U.S. and the European Union, have caused a lot of damage to our exports, and these are not under one control. Basically, while it is true that domestic consumption has been quite static, – we are quite happy, at the moment, that it has been static because it has not been affected by the slowdown – the fact is that we are waiting for these economies to pick up and survive. Moreover, if we look at the percentage of exports, more than two-thirds are to the U.S. and the European markets. So, unless these markets pick up and survive, it will be difficult for us to look at export growth. On the technology part, which the hon. Member has raised, there is already a scheme, the Technology Upgradation Fund, which has been quite successful. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister, in this Budget, has sanctioned Rs.3,140 crores for this scheme for the current financial year, to ensure development and upgradation of machineries. And, I am sure that we are on the right track on technology. Again, there is the organised sector and the unorganised sector. It is a huge industry. We are continuously trying to take steps to ensure that modernisation comes into this sector.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, National Textile Corporation ने textile industry के ग्रोथ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। लेकिन, सरकार की negligency और private sector को सुविधा देने के कारण NTC की बहुत-सी मिलें sick हो गई हैं। यहां तक कि National Fiber Policy के बारे में मंत्री जी ने अपने reply में जो बताया है, उसमें NTC की mills को revive करने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या NTC की mills को National Fiber Policy के तहत revive करने के लिए कोई policy decision लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कि textile industry में 7-8 per cent की ग्रोथ हो सके?

श्री सभापति : कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, इसी के साथ एक पूरक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं। नेशनल फाइबर पॉलिसी के तहत एक करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेशनल फाइबर पॉलिसी के तहत कोई Action Plan बना है?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I would like to correct the hon. Member here because in my reply I have not spoken anything about the National Textile Corporation mills. I don't know from where the Member got the feeling that I have spoken about the NTC mills. It is a totally different subject. I am willing to answer if the hon. Chairman allows me to.

Now, basically, the national fibre policy is something which the Ministry is trying to formulate in the coming months. This is basically to make sure that all the man-made fibres and the natural fibres are at par so that our manufacturers are able to compete domestically as well as internationally. This has got nothing to do with the National Textile Corporation. Our previous Government and the present Government have been trying to ensure the revival of these mills.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : माननीय सभापति जी, इस पूरी नीति को आप मुख्य रूप से देखें तो हमेशा मानव निर्मित फाइबर के बारे में नीति विनिर्देशन संबंधी पॉलिसी को लक्ष्य बनाने की बात कही गई है। अगर वस्त्र निर्माण को देखें तो 40:60 की तुलना में 60:40 में कॉटन अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र बनता है जबकि जैसे फाइबर पॉलिसी है, वैसे कॉटन पॉलिसी की कोई इस प्रकार की नीति नहीं है यानी उसके growers को इस तरह की मदद नहीं है और इस में मार्केट प्राइस के कारण हमेशा प्रोडक्शन कम, ज्यादा होता है। इसलिए जब तक दोनों का बराबर संतुलन नहीं बैठाया जाएगा तब तक आप वस्त्र उद्योग को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। तो जिस प्रकार आप फाइबर पॉलिसी को ले रहे हैं, उसी तरह क्या आप कॉटन पॉलिसी को लेकर इस पर विचार करेंगे? कॉटन growers को मदद करने के लिए ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी बनाएंगे?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, the hon. Member should understand very clearly, and I would like to explain it to him, through you, Sir, that the national fibre policy is going to be formulated. It is not that we have already formulated it. We are going to formulate a national fibre policy to bring parity and also to ensure that man-made fibres and natural fibres are available at competitive prices to the domestic industry and also for manufacturers of apparels so that they can use this to export. Moreover, Sir, the very idea of bringing such a policy is that a large number of man-made fibres are being introduced which are not being manufactured in our country. For instance, lycra which is

getting more popular at this moment is not manufactured in our country. Sir, basically, all this will be considered in the formulation of the policy. The Technology Mission on Cotton is a totally different aspect, which was formed in 1999 and it has been very successful in our country. I would like to state here that during the year 2000-01, the area under cultivation of cotton was 85.8 lakh hectares and the production was 238 crore kilograms of cotton. But now, in 2008-09, the area under cultivation of cotton is 93.7 lakh hectares, which is a very marginal increase in the area under cultivation. But if you look at the production of cotton, it is 493 crore kgs of cotton. This very clearly shows that the Technology Mission of Cotton has been a huge success in our country where the area under cultivation has marginally increased while production has doubled.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI. Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in page 2 of his reply that the raw cotton production in our country in 2007-08 was 5355 million kg while it was 4930 million kg in 2008-09. He has just now said in his reply that because of better technology production has gone up vis-a-vis the acreage. I think, what has been mentioned here in the statement and what he has said just now are contradictory.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, the hon. Member must have a look at the letter 'P' besides '2008-09', which means provisional. I am giving you provisional figures. It was a provisional figure, Sir.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकट है, कपड़ा उद्योग उससे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अंदर फाइबर का जो उत्पादन है, वह कितना है? क्योंकि तमाम सरकारी क्षेत्र की जो Spinning Mills हैं, वे चारों तरफ बंद पड़ी हैं। देश के अंदर धागों का जितना उत्पादन होता है, क्या वह हमारे इस उद्योग के लिए पर्याप्त है?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I don't know whether the Member is asking for the fibre, but, I have details regarding the production of cotton in our country. Sir, as I said, the provisional figures, for this year, for cotton is 493 crore kg. The consumption in our country is 391 crore kg. We are producing more than we really consume. In fact, we are exporting 119 core kg. of cotton out of our country.

Four-laning of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow

*164. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:††
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the four-laning of NH-24 from Delhi to Lucknow via Rampur, Moradabad, Bareilly etc.;

(b) by when the proposed work is likely to be completed and the reasons for the slow pace of progress of the work on this important National Highway;

(c) whether widening of the bridge/construction of a new bridge on river Ganga at Brijghat (Garh Mukteshwar) is also proposed under this project; and

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kamal Akhtar.